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JET®

Operating Instructions and Parts Manual
10-inch Table Saw
Model JPS-10TS

C US
LR108026

shown with optional mobile base #708119 (not provided)

WALTER MEIER (Manufacturing) Inc.

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Warranty and Service

Walter Meier (Manufacturing) Inc., warrants every product it sells. If one of our tools needs service or repair, one of our Authorized Service Centers located throughout the United States can give you quick service. In most cases, any of these Walter Meier Authorized Service Centers can authorize warranty repair, assist you in obtaining parts, or perform routine maintenance and major repair on your JET® tools. For the name of an Authorized Service Center in your area call 1-800-274-6848.

MORE INFORMATION

Walter Meier is consistently adding new products to the line. For complete, up-to-date product information, check with your local Walter Meier distributor, or visit waltermeier.com.

WARRANTY

JET products carry a limited warranty which varies in duration based upon the product (MW = Metalworking, WW = Woodworking).

90 DAY WARRANTY

Lathe Accessories
Machine Accessories
Mobile Bases
Safety Equipment
Specialty Items
Vise Accessories

1 YEAR WARRANTY

Air Tools-Contractor
Air Tools-Industrial
Air Tools-Light Industrial
Lubrication

2 YEAR WARRANTY

Body Repair Kits
Bottle Jacks
Cable Pullers
Cold Saws
Hoists-Air
Hoists-Electric
Metal forming
Mill/Drills
Milling Machines
MW Bandsaws
MW Drill Presses
MW Finishing Equipment
MW Lathes
MW Precision Vises
Palet Trucks
Rigging Equip.
Service Jacks
Stackers
Surface Grinders
Tapping
Trolleys-Air
Trolleys-Electric
Web Slings
Winches-Electric

3 YEAR WARRANTY

WW Benchtop Tools

5 YEAR WARRANTY

Beam Clamps
Chain Hoist-Manual
Lever Hoists
Pullers-JCH Models
Scissor Lift Tables
Screw Jacks
Trolleys-Geared
Trolleys-Plain
Winches-Manual
WW Air Filtration
WW Bandsaws
WW Buffers
WW Drill Presses
WW Dust Collectors
WW Dust Filters
WW Dust Fittings
WW Jointers
WW Lathes
WW Planers
WW Sanders
WW Shapers
WW Tablesaws

LIFE LIFETIME WARRANTY

Fastening Tools
Mechanics Hand Tools
Striking Tools
Vises (no -precision)
Clamps

Warranty reverts to 1 Year Warranty if woodworking (WW) products listed above are used for industrial or educational purposes.

WHAT IS COVERED?

This warranty covers any defects in workmanship or materials subject to the exceptions stated below. Cutting tools, abrasives and other consumables are excluded from warranty coverage.

WHO IS COVERED?

This warranty covers only the initial purchaser of the product.

WHAT IS THE PERIOD OF COVERAGE?

The general JET warranty lasts for the time period specified in the product literature of each product.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED?

Five Year Warranties do not cover woodworking (WW) products used for commercial, industrial or educational purposes. Woodworking products with Five Year Warranties that are used for commercial, industrial or education purposes revert to a One Year Warranty. This warranty does not cover defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, normal wear-and-tear, improper repair or alterations, or lack of maintenance.

HOW TO GET SERVICE

The product or part must be returned for examination, postage prepaid, to a location designated by us. For the name of the location nearest you, please call 1-800-274-6848.

You must provide proof of initial purchase date and an explanation of the complaint must accompany the merchandise. If our inspection discloses a defect, we will repair or replace the product, or refund the purchase price, at our option. We will return the repaired product or replacement at our expense unless it is determined by us that there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of our warranty in which case we will, at your direction, dispose of or return the product. In the event you choose to have the product returned, you will be responsible for the shipping and handling costs of the return.

HOW STATE LAW APPLIES

This warranty gives you specific legal rights; you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

LIMITATIONS ON THIS WARRANTY

WALTER MEIER (MANUFACTURING) INC., LIMITS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES TO THE PERIOD OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY FOR EACH PRODUCT. EXCEPT AS STATED HEREIN, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS ARE EXCLUDED. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG THE IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

WALTER MEIER SHALL IN NO EVENT BE LIABLE FOR DEATH, INJURIES TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY, OR FOR INCIDENTAL, CONTINGENT, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING FROM THE USE OF OUR PRODUCTS. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

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Warnings

1. Read and understand the entire owner's manual before attempting assembly or operation.
2. Read and understand the warnings posted on the machine and in this manual. Failure to comply with all of these warnings may cause serious injury.
3. Replace the warning labels if they become obscured or removed.
4. This Table Saw is designed and intended for use by properly trained and experienced personnel only. If you are not familiar with the proper and safe operation of a Table Saw, do not use until proper training and knowledge have been obtained.
5. Do not use this Table Saw for other than its intended use. If used for other purposes, Walter Meier (Manufacturing) Inc., disclaims any real or implied warranty and holds itself harmless from any injury that may result from that use.
6. Always wear approved safety glasses/face shields while using this Table Saw. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses.
7. Before operating this Table Saw, remove tie, rings, watches and other jewelry, and roll sleeves up past the elbows. Remove all loose clothing and confine long hair. Non-slip footwear or anti-skid floor strips are recommended. Do not wear gloves.
8. Always use the blade guard on all "through-sawing" operations. A through-sawing operation is one in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece.
9. Kickback occurs when the workpiece is thrown towards the operator at a high rate of speed. If you do not have a clear understanding of kickback and how it occurs, DO NOT operate this table saw!
10. Wear ear protectors (plugs or muffs) during extended periods of operation.
11. Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
    - Lead from lead based paint.
    - Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.
    - Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

    Your risk of exposure varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area and work with approved safety equipment, such as face or dust masks that are specifically designed to filter out microscopic particles.
12. Do not operate this machine while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or any medication.
13. Make certain the switch is in the OFF position before connecting the machine to the power supply.
14. Make certain the machine is properly grounded.
15. Make all machine adjustments or maintenance with the machine unplugged from the power source.
16. Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the machine before turning it on.
17. Keep safety guards in place at all times when the machine is in use. If removed for maintenance purposes, use extreme caution and replace the guards immediately.
18. Check damaged parts. Before further use of the machine, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

Warnings

19. Provide for adequate space surrounding work area and non-glare, overhead lighting.
20. Keep the floor around the machine clean and free of scrap material, oil and grease.
21. Keep visitors a safe distance from the work area. Keep children away.
22. Make your workshop child proof with padlocks, master switches or by removing starter keys.
23. Give your work undivided attention. Looking around, carrying on a conversation and “horse-play” are careless acts that can result in serious injury.
24. Maintain a balanced stance at all times so that you do not fall into the blade or other moving parts. Do not overreach or use excessive force to perform any machine operation.
25. Use the right tool at the correct speed and feed rate. Do not force a tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. The right tool will do the job better and safer.
26. Use recommended accessories; improper accessories may be hazardous.
27. Maintain tools with care. Keep saw blades sharp and clean for the best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
28. Turn off the machine before cleaning. Use a brush or compressed air to remove chips or debris — do not use your hands.
29. Do not stand on the machine. Serious injury could occur if the machine tips over.
30. Never leave the machine running unattended. Turn the power off and do not leave the machine until it comes to a complete stop.
31. Remove loose items and unnecessary work pieces from the area before starting the machine.
32. Keep hands out of the line of saw blade.
33. Use a push-stick when required.
34. Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing risk of kickback.
35. Do not perform any operation freehand.
36. Never reach around or over saw blade.
37. Don’t use in dangers environment. Don’t use power tools in damp or wet location, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lighted.

Familiarize yourself with the following safety notices used in this manual:

⚠CAUTION This means that if precautions are not heeded, it may result in minor injury and/or possible machine damage.

⚠WARNING This means that if precautions are not heeded, it may result in serious injury or possibly even death.

- - SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS - -

⚠WARNING The most common accidents among table saw users, according to statistics, can be linked to kickback, the high-speed expulsion of material from the table that can strike the operator. Kickback can also result in operator's hands being pulled into the blade.

Kickback Prevention

Tips to avoid the most common causes of kickback:

- Make sure the blade splitter is always aligned with the blade. A workpiece can bind or stop the flow of the cut if the blade splitter is misaligned and result in kickback.
- Use the blade splitter during every cut. The blade splitter maintains the kerf in the workpiece, which will reduce the chance of kickback.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. The workpiece must be fed perfectly parallel with the blade, otherwise kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or crosscut fence to support the workpiece.
- Make sure that the rip fence is parallel with the blade. If not, the chances of kickback are very high. Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece that is in the middle of a cut, the chance of binding, resulting in kickback, is greatly increased.

Protection Tips from Kickback

Kickback can happen even if precautions are taken to prevent it. Listed below are some tips to protect you if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade when cutting. An ejected workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. Your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never place your hand behind the blade. If kickback occurs, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If a kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.

Features

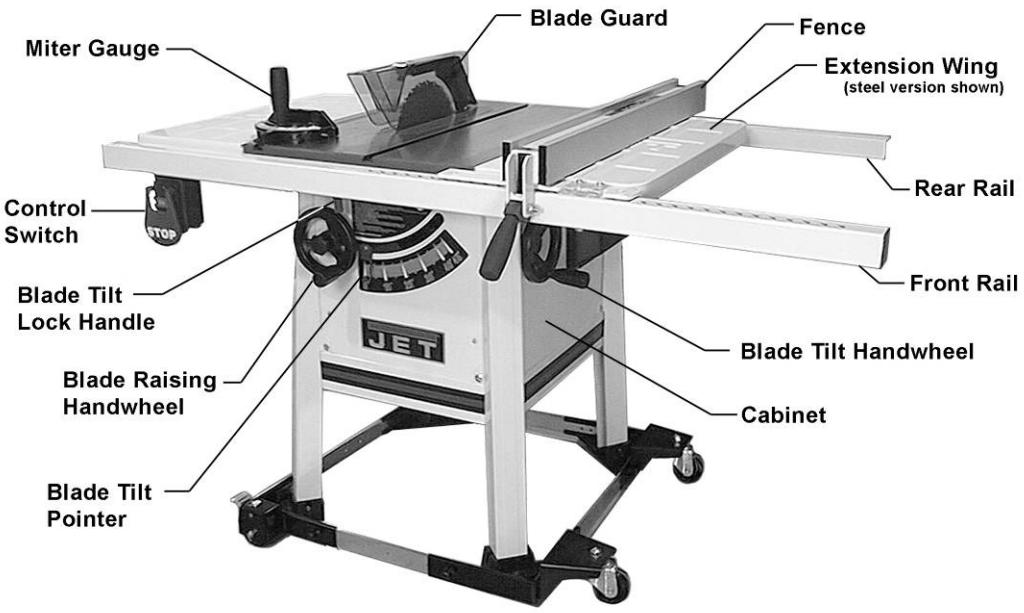


Figure 1
(mobile base purchased separately)

Specifications

Model Number	JPS-10TS	JPS-10TS
Stock Number	708480	708481
Blade Diameter (in.)	10	10
Arbor Diameter (in.)	5/8	5/8
Maximum Depth of Cut (in.)	3-1/8	3-1/8
Maximum Rip to Right of Blade (in.)	30	30
Maximum Rip to Left of Blade (in.)	12	12
Maximum Depth of Cut at 45° (in.)	2-1/8	2-1/8
Table in Front of Blade at Maximum Cut (in)	10-1/2	10-1/2
Maximum Width of Dado (in.)	13/16	13/16
Maximum Diameter of Dado (in.)	8	8
Table Height (in.)	34-3/4	34-3/4
Extension Wings	steel	cast iron
Table Size without Extensions (in.)	20 x 27	20 x 27
Table Size with Extensions (in.)	44 x 27	44 x 27
Overall Dimensions (L x W x H)(in.)	60 x 27 x 40	60 x 27 x 40
Arbor Speed (RPM)	3600	3600
Dust Port Diameter (in.)	4	4
Dust Collection Minimum CFM Required	350	350
Motor	TEFC, 1-3/4HP, 1Ph, 115/230V*	TEFC, 1-3/4HP, 1Ph, 115/230V*
Net Weight (lbs.)	205	270
Gross Weight (lbs.)	215	280

**pre-wired 115 volt*

The specifications in this manual are given as general information and are not binding. Walter Meier (Manufacturing) Inc., reserves the right to effect, at any time and without prior notice, changes or alterations to parts, fittings, and accessory equipment deemed necessary for any reason whatsoever.

Definitions and Terminology

Arbor: Metal shaft that connects the drive mechanism to the blade.

Bevel Edge Cut: Tilt of the saw arbor and blade between 0° and 45° to perform an angled cutting operation.

Blade Guard: Mechanism mounted over the saw blade to prevent accidental contact with the cutting edge.

Crosscut: Sawing operation in which the miter gauge is used to cut across the grain of the workpiece.

Dado Blade: Blade(s) used for cutting grooves and rabbets.

Dado Cut: Flat bottomed groove in the face of the workpiece made with a dado blade.

Featherboard: Device used to keep a board against the rip fence or table that allows the operator to keep hands away from the saw blade.

Freehand: If used hand to move workpiece is danger. Devices used to feed the workpiece though the saw blade during cutting operations. A push stick (not a push block) should be used for narrow ripping operations. These aids help keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap made by a saw blade.

Kickback: An event in which the workpiece is lifted up and thrown back toward an operator, caused when a work piece binds on the saw blade or between the saw blade and rip fence (or other fixed object). To minimize or prevent injury from kickbacks, see the *Operating Instructions* section.

Miter Gauge: A component that controls the workpiece movement while performing a crosscut of various angles.

Non-Through Cut: A sawing operation that requires the removal of the blade guard splitter, resulting in a cut that does not protrude through the top of the workpiece (includes Dado and rabbet cuts).

The blade guard and splitter must be re-installed after performing a non-through cut to avoid accidental contact with the saw blade during operation.

Parallel: Position of the rip fence equal in distance at every point to the side face of the saw blade.

Perpendicular: 90° (right angle) intersection or position of the vertical and horizontal planes such as the position of the saw blade (vertical) to the table surface (horizontal).

Push Board/Push Stick: An instrument used to safely push the workpiece through the cutting operation.

Rabbet: A cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the board.

Rip Cut: A cut made along the grain of the workpiece.

Splitter: Metal plate to which the blade guard is attached that maintains the kerf opening in the workpiece when performing a cutting operation.

Standard Kerf: 1/8" gap made with a standard blade.

Straightedge: A tool used to check that a surface is flat or parallel.

Through Sawing: A sawing operation in which the workpiece thickness is completely sawn through. Proper blade height usually allows 1/8" of the top of blade to extend above the wood stock. Keep the blade guard down, the anti-kickback pawls down, and the spreader in place over the blade.

⚠WARNING Read and understand the entire contents of this manual before attempting assembly or operation! Failure to comply may cause serious injury!

Shipping Contents

Carton Contents *(see Figure 2)*

1 ea Table Saw (not shown)
1 ea Blade (not shown)
1 ea Extension Wing – Left (A)
1 ea Extension Wing – Right (B)
1 ea Dust Hood (C)
4 ea Legs (D)
4 ea Feet (E)
1 ea Miter Gauge (F)
1 ea Handwheel – Large Mounting Hole (G)
1 ea Handwheel – Small Mounting Hole (H)
1 ea Blade Guard Assembly (J)

Tools Included for Assembly

(see Figure 3)

1 Blade Locking Wrench
1 10-12mm Open End Wrench
1 4mm Hex Wrench
1 2.5mm Hex Wrench

Note: other tools not provided may be required for assembly.

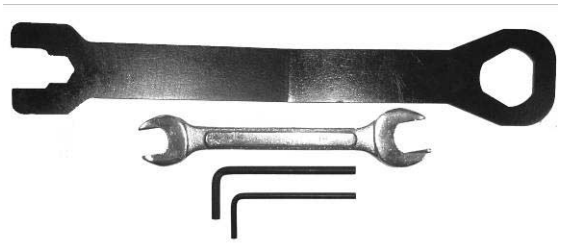


Figure 3

Hardware

Remove contents from all packets and sort. Use Figure 4 to help identify hardware.

1 ea Lock Knob for Handwheel (A)
1 ea Bushing (B)
4 ea Knobs for Dust Hood (C)
8 ea M8x20 Hex Cap Screws (D)
2 ea M8x10 hex Cap Screw (E)
8 ea M6x16 Hex Cap Screws (F)
16 ea M6x12 Button Head Socket Screws (G)
1 ea M5x12 Socket Head Cap Screw (H)
8 ea M8 Lock Washers (J)
1 ea M5 Lock Washer (K)
2 ea M8 Flat Washers (L)
8 ea M6 Flat Washers (M)
8 ea M6 Hex Nuts (N)

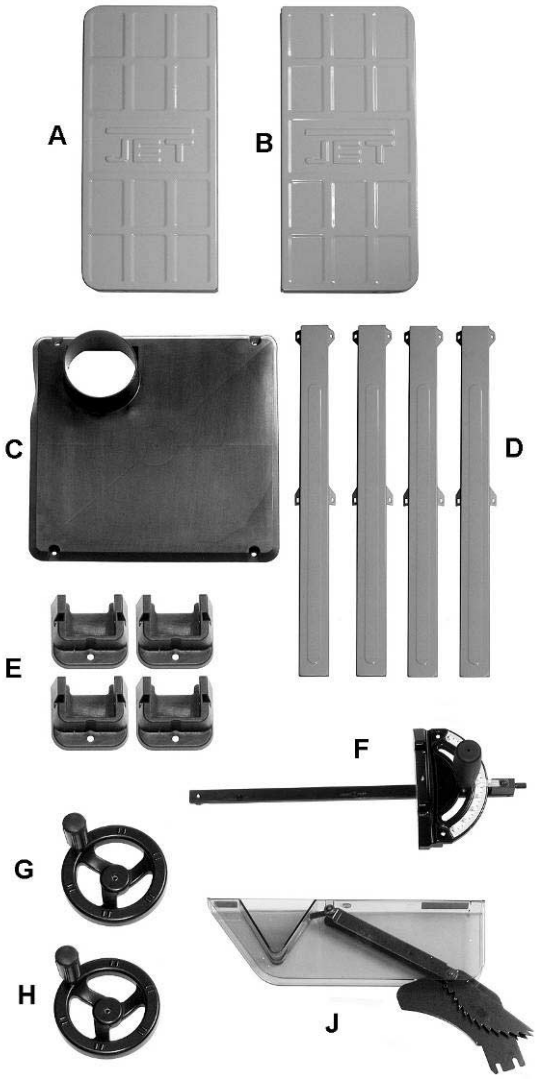


Figure 2

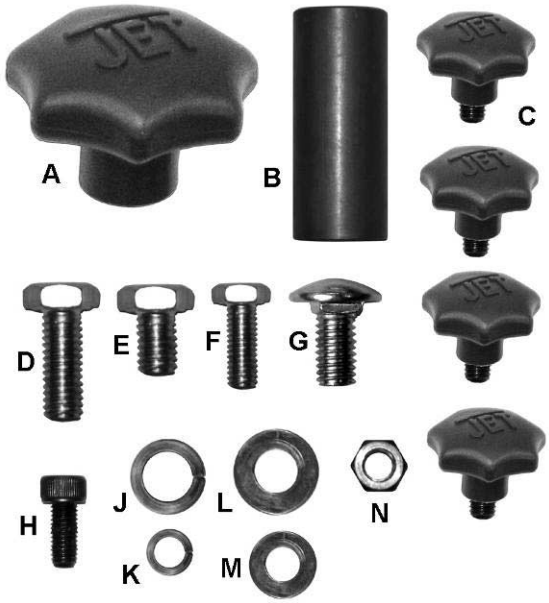


Figure 4

Assembly

⚠WARNING Read and understand all assembly instructions before attempting assembly! Failure to comply may cause serious injury!

Unpacking and Cleanup

1. Remove all contents from the shipping carton. Keep the saw table upside down (see Figure 5) and place on a two-by-four or similar piece of wood under the rear of the saw. This will help when picking up the table again. Do not discard the carton of packing material until the saw is assembled and is running satisfactorily.
2. Inspect the contents for shipping damage. Report damage, if any, to your distributor.
3. Compare the contents of the shipping carton with the contents list in this manual. Report shortages, if any, to your distributor.

Installing Legs

Referring to Figure 5:

1. Mount the four steel *legs* (A) to the cabinet using M6x12 *button head socket screws* (B).
2. Install a *foot* (C) on the bottom of each leg, using two M6x16 *hex cap screws*, M6 *flat washers* and M6 *hex nuts* (D) for each foot. Hand tighten only.
3. Turn saw right side up and allow the feet to adjust to the floor surface. Tighten hex nuts.

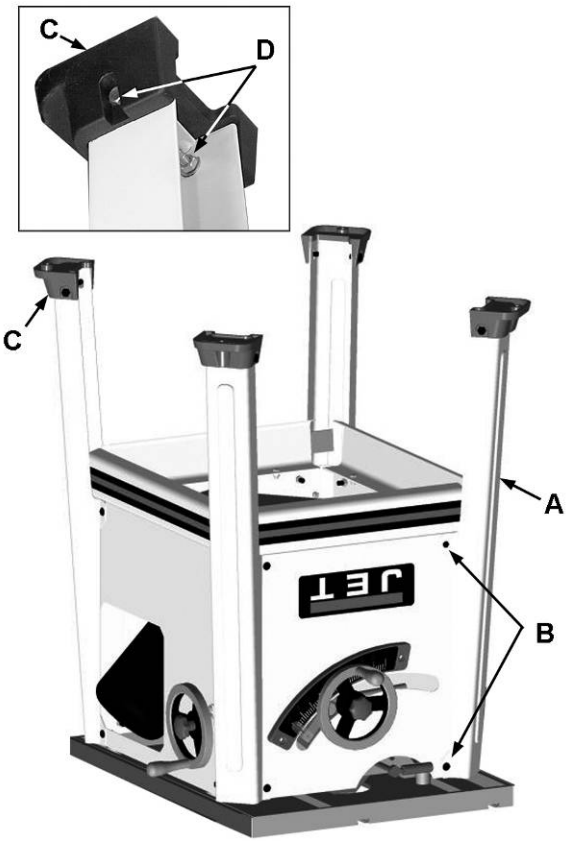


Figure 5

Blade Tilt Pointer

Referring to Figure 6:

Secure the *blade tilt pointer* on the front of the saw onto the *bracket* with an M4 *screw* and tighten with a cross-point screwdriver.

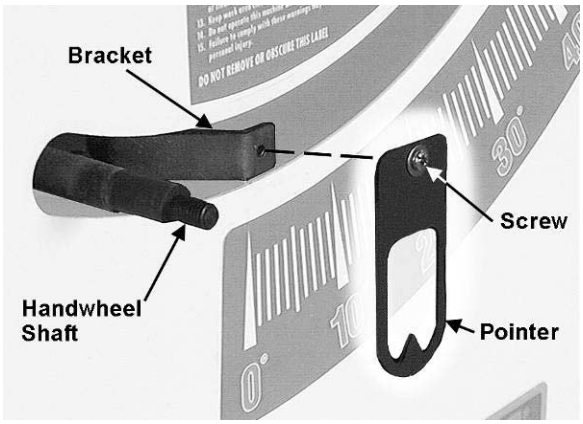


Figure 6

Handwheels

Referring to Figure 7:

The JPS-10TS Table Saw comes equipped with two handwheels which look identical except for the mounting holes as follows:

1. On the front of the table saw slide the *bushing* (B) onto *shaft* (A) followed by the *handwheel* (C) with the *larger mounting hole*, making sure to line up the flat side in the hole with the flat side on the shaft.
2. Fasten in place with *lock knob* (D).

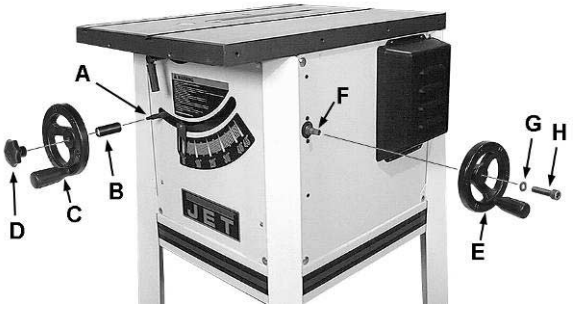


Figure 7

3. Slide the remaining *handwheel* (E) with the *smaller mounting hole* onto the *shaft* (F) on the right side of the table saw, lining up the flat side in the hole with the flat side on the shaft.
4. Secure with an M5 *lock washer* (G) and M5x12 *socket head cap screw* (H).

Extension Wings

Referring to Figure 8:

1. Attach the right *extension wing* to the saw *table* on the right side using four M8 *hex cap screws* and four M8 *lock washers*. Hand-tighten only at this time.
2. Repeat for the left side.

Extension Wing Adjustment

Referring to Figure 9:

Level the *extension wing* to the *saw table* by using a *straight edge*. A metal straight edge is ideal, although a carefully jointed board may also be used, as shown in Figure 9.

1. Start by tightening the four screws (12mm wrench required) under the *extension wing* that secure it to the saw table. Tighten these just enough to hold the wing in place but loose enough to change the wing height by tapping on it.
2. Lay the *straight edge* across the *saw table* and *extension wing*, extending it out past the edge of the wing as shown.
3. Move the straight edge to several places along the wing, as you continue to nudge the extension wing level with the saw table. When extension wing is level with saw table, securely tighten each of the four screws.
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for the opposite extension wing.

Rails and Fence

To install front and rear rails and fence, consult the instruction manual that accompanies your fence assembly.

Switch Bracket

Use two M8 *hex cap screws* and M8 *flat washers* to secure the *switch bracket* to the front rail as shown in Figure 10.

Dust Hood

Install the dust hood at the rear of the cabinet, using the four small lock knobs (see Figure 11). The dust chute should be toward the bottom.

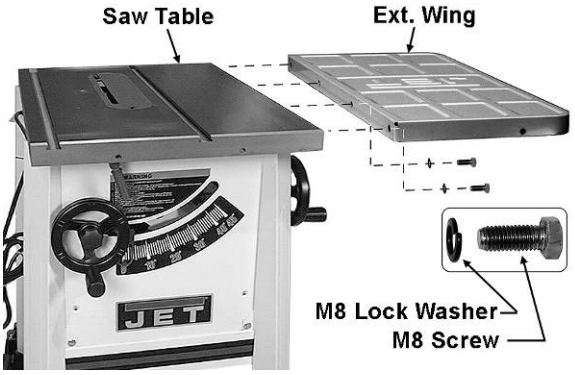


Figure 8

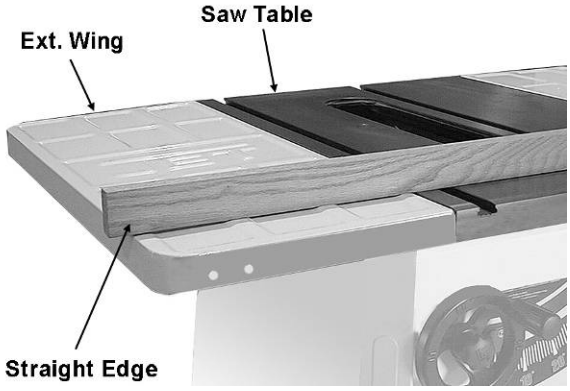


Figure 9

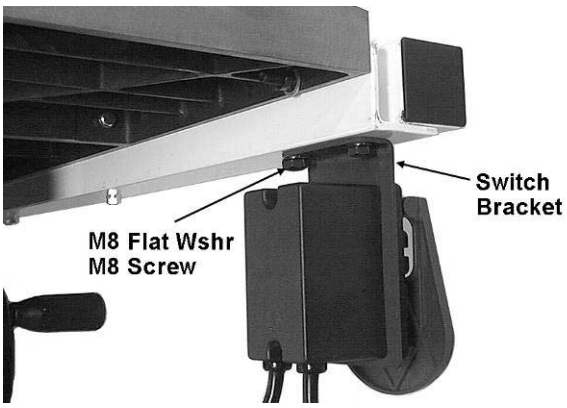


Figure 10

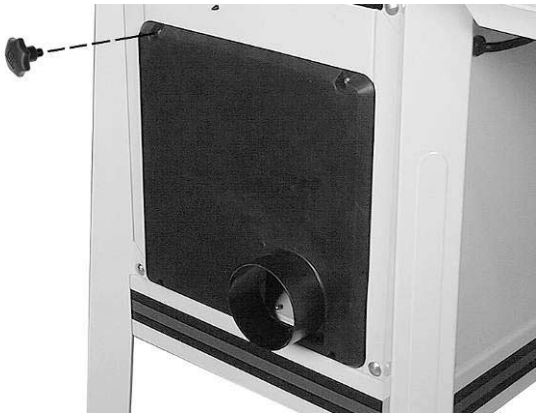


Figure 11

Blade Guard and Splitter

Referring to Figure 12:

1. Through the saw table opening on top, locate two *hex nuts* (A_1) that secure two *retaining plates* (B) and loosen with a 10mm wrench.
2. Slide the *tab* of the blade guard splitter (C) between the two *retaining plates* (B) and onto the threaded *mounting studs* (D).

   Note: The *anti-kickback pawls* (E) should be held back when performing this step.
3. Tighten the *hex nuts* (A_1) enough to hold the *tab* (C) in place but loose enough to allow for adjustment. You will need to install the blade before the final adjustment.

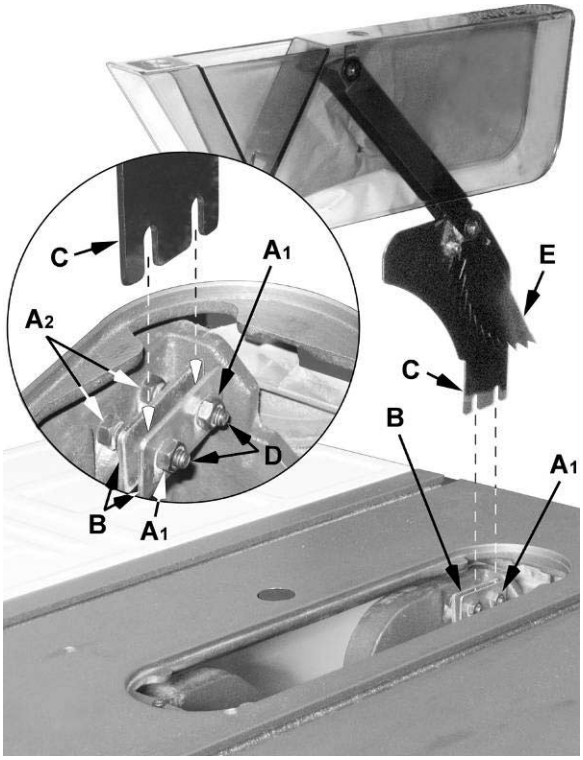


Figure 12

Installing/Replacing the Blade

⚠WARNING When installing or changing the saw blade, always disconnect the saw from the power source! Failure to comply may cause serious injury!

1. Using the handwheels, raise the blade arbor fully and lock the saw at zero degrees by tightening the lock knob in the middle of the hand wheel.

Referring to Figure 13:

2. Press the *arbor lock button* (G) and rotate the arbor until you feel the arbor lock engage. Continue pressing the arbor lock button.
3. Using the provided wrenches, remove the *arbor nut* (A) and *outer flange* (B). If replacing blade, remove the old blade.
4. Place the *blade* (C) on the *arbor shaft* (E) making sure that the teeth point down at the front of the saw. Replace the *flange* (B) and *arbor nut* (A).
5. Tighten the *arbor nut* (A).

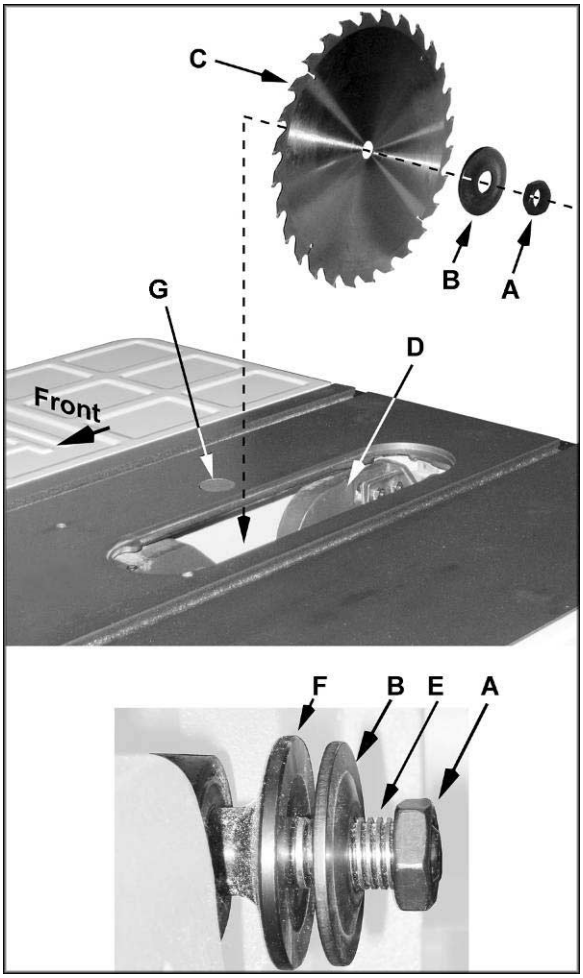


Figure 13

Aligning the Blade Guard and Splitter

Referring to Figure 14:

1. Raise the *blade guard* (A) away from the table and hold the anti-kickback *pawls* (B) away from the table surface.
2. Place an accurate *straight edge* (C) against the saw *blade* (D) and *splitter* (E). For proper alignment, the blade and splitter should be perfectly in line with the straight-edge.

If alignment is required:

3. Move the straight-edge aside and through the opening (see inset) locate four *hex nuts* (F, G) and two *retaining plates* (H) that secure the splitter tab (J).
4. Slightly loosen the *hex nuts* (F, G).
5. To move the splitter (E) right or left, adjust all four nuts evenly to move the retaining plate and tab accordingly. To tilt the angle of the splitter to achieve alignment, adjust the two *front hex nuts* (F) or two *rear hex nuts* (G) only.
6. When adjustment is complete, tighten the *hex nuts* (F, G).
7. Check the alignment by repeating steps 1 and 2. If necessary, repeat steps 3–6 until proper alignment is achieved.

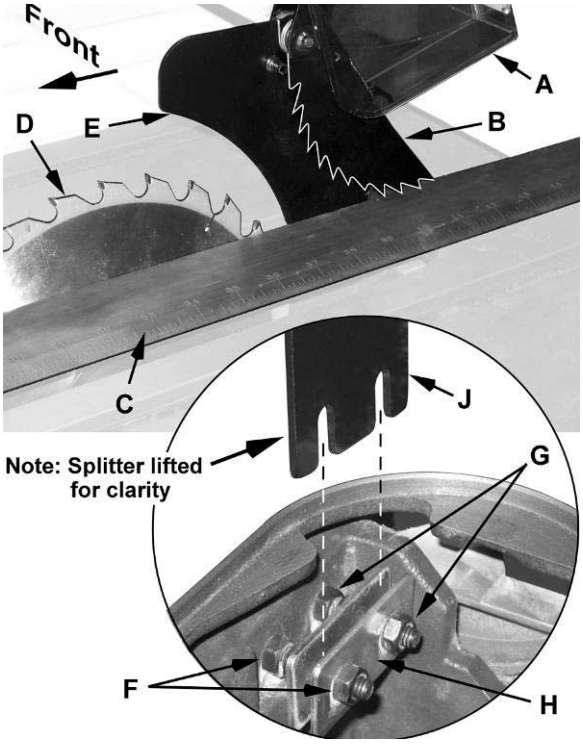


Figure 14

Table Insert

Referring to Figure 15:

1. Raise the blade guard assembly.
2. Lower the blade completely.
3. Place the *table insert* (A) into the opening with the *notched end* (B) towards the *splitter* (C).
4. Adjust the insert (A) flush with the table by turning four leveling *setscrews* (D) and using a *straight edge* (E). A 2.5mm hex wrench is required to adjust the setscrews.

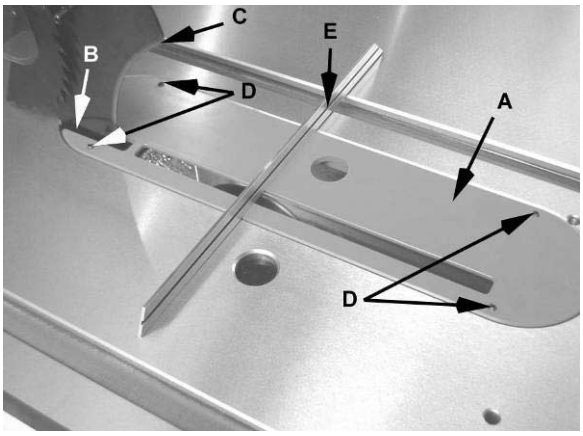


Figure 15

Miner Gauge

Operation

Referring to Figure 16:

Operate the miter gauge by loosening the *lock knob* (A) and turning the *miter body* (B) to the desired angle.

The *pin* (C) functions as an index stop. When pushed in, the body will stop at -45º, 90º or +45º when turned, as one of three *screws* (D) located underneath the miter hits the pin.

You can adjust the play in the miter gauge by tightening the set screw (E)

Calibration

If a miter angle at the -45º, 90º or +45º is not correct, the index stops can be adjusted by turning one of three *adjustment screws* (D), then locking the hex nut.

Note: Always make test cuts. Do not rely solely on miter gauge indicator marks.

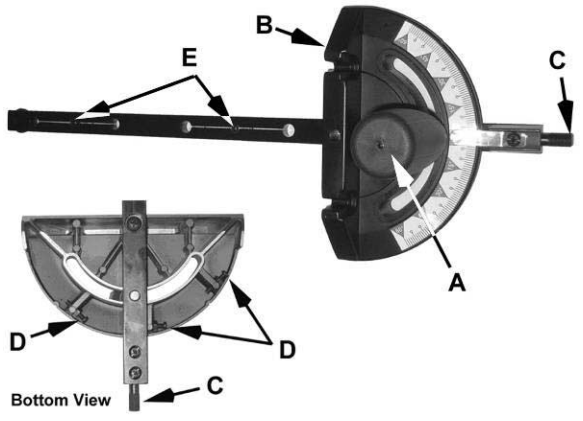


Figure 16

Grounding Instructions

1. All Grounded, Cord-connected Tools:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

⚠WARNING Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded. Failure to comply may cause serious injury or death!

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-pole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

2. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating less than 150 volts:

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Sketch **A,** Figure 17. An adapter, shown in **B** and **C**, may be used to connect this plug to a 2-pole receptacle as shown in **B** if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. (This adapter is not permitted in Canada) The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box.

3. Grounded, cord-connected tools intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating between 150 - 250 volts, inclusive:

This tool is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Sketch **D,** Figure 17. The tool has a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in **D**. Make sure the tool is connected to an outlet having the same configuration as the plug. No adapter is available or should be used with this tool. If the tool must be reconnected for use on a different type of electric circuit, the reconnection should be made by qualified service personnel; and after reconnection, the tool should comply with all local codes and ordinances.

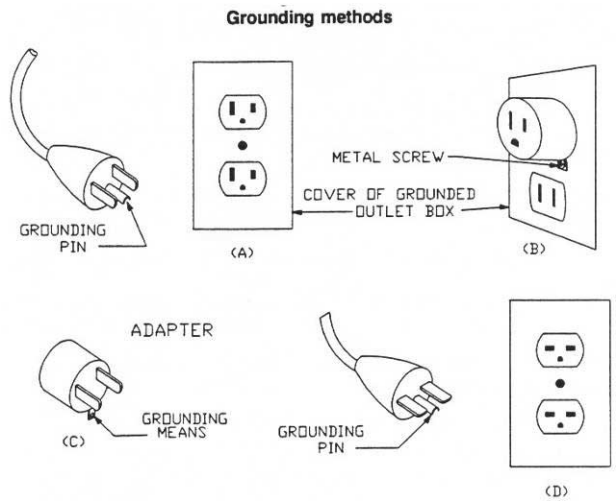


Figure 17

Electrical Connections

The JPS-10S table saw is rated at 115/230V and comes from the factory prewired at 115V. The table saw comes with a plug designed for use on a circuit with a *grounded outlet* that looks like the one pictured in **A,** Figure 17.

To switch the motor for 230V operation, follow the wiring diagram found on the inside cover of the motor junction box. The plug on the end of the motor cord must be replaced with a UL/CSA listed plug that is rated 230V.

Before hooking up to the power source, be sure the switch is in the *off* position.

Extension Cord Recommendations

USE PROPER EXTENSION CORD. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. The table at the right shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gage. The smaller the gage number, the heavier the cord.

Ampere Rating		Volts	Total length of cord in feet			
More Than	Not More Than	120 240	25 50	50 100	100 200	150 300
			AWG			
0	6		18	16	16	14
6	10		18	16	14	12
10	12		16	16	14	12
12	16		14	12	Not Recommended	

Extension Cord Recommendations

On-Off Switch Padlock

The Table Saw is equipped with a push-button switch that will accept a safety padlock (shown at right – not included). To safeguard your machine from unauthorized operation and accidental starting by young children, the use of a padlock is highly recommended. A padlock (Stock No. 709012-A) is available from your local authorized JET distributor or by calling Walter Meier (Manufacturing) Inc., at the phone number on the cover of this manual. Place the key in a location that is inaccessible to children and others not qualified to use the tool.

On-Off Switch Padlock

Adjustments

⚠WARNING Disconnect saw from power source before making adjustments.

Blade Raising and Tilt Mechanism

⚠CAUTION Never try to force the tilting mechanism past the 45º or 90º stops. This may cause the blade to go out of alignment.

Referring to Figure 18:

To *raise or lower* the saw blade, loosen the *lock knob* (A) and turn the *handwheel* (B) on the front of the saw until the desired height is reached. Tighten the lock knob. The blade should be adjusted between 1/8" to 1/4" above the top surface of the material being cut.

To tilt the saw blade, turn the *lock handle* (C) counterclockwise to loosen, turn the *handwheel* (D) on the right side of the saw until the desired angle is obtained, then tighten the *lock handle* (C) by turning clockwise.

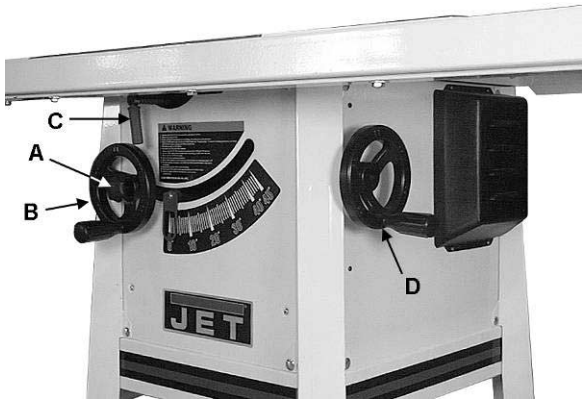


Figure 18

Adjusting 45º and 90º Positive Stops

1. Disconnect the saw from the power source.
2. Raise the table saw blade to its maximum height using the handwheel.
3. Set the blade at 90º to the table by turning the blade tilting handwheel (D, Fig. 18) counterclockwise as far as it will go. Do not force beyond stop.
4. Place a square (A, Fig. 19) on the table and check to see that the blade (B, Fig. 19) is at a 90º angle to the table. Make sure that the square is not touching a blade tooth.

If adjustment is required:

5. Back out the 90º adjust setscrew (turn counterclockwise) one or two turns with a 4mm hex wrench (C, Fig. 19).
6. Turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is exactly 90º.
7. Tighten the 90º adjust setscrew until it stops, but do not force.
8. Set the blade at 45º to the table by turning the blade tilting handwheel clockwise (D, Fig. 18) as far as it will go. Do not force beyond stop.
9. Place a square (D, Fig. 20) on the table and check to see that the blade (E, Fig. 20) is at a 45º angle to the table. Make sure that the square is not touching a blade tooth.

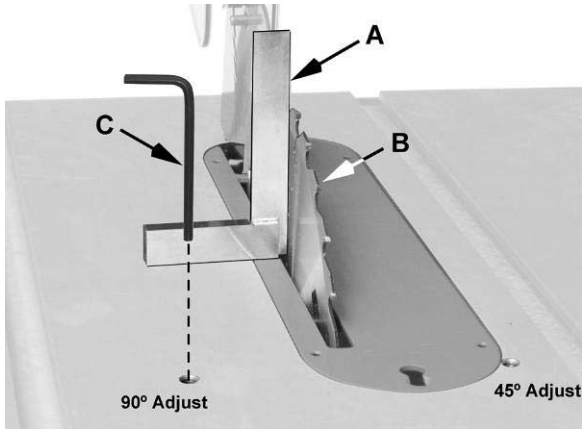


Figure 19

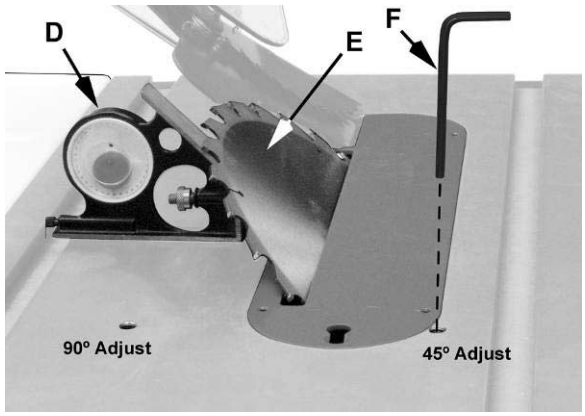


Figure 20

If adjustment is required:

10. Back out the 45º adjust setscrew (turn counterclockwise) one or two turns with a 4mm hex wrench (F, Fig. 20).
11. Turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is exactly 45º.
12. Tighten the 45º adjust setscrew until it stops, but do not force.

Check to make sure that the blade tilt pointer on the front of the saw properly indicates 45º or 0º (90º). If not, loosen screw and adjust until the pointer indicates properly.

Table to Blade Alignment

The table has been set square with the blade at the factory and no adjustment is necessary now. As the saw receives extensive use, however, table/blade squareness should be checked occasionally and corrected if necessary. Use the miter slot to do this:

1. Raise the blade to maximum height.
2. Mark one tooth with a grease pencil and position the tooth slightly above the top edge of the table at the front.
3. Raise the miter gauge slightly out of its slot to serve as a shoulder. Using a sliding square against the side of the bar, slide the scale over until it touches the tip of the blade, and lock the scale in position. See Figure 21.
4. Rotate the marked tooth so that it is slightly above the table top at the rear and, using the square as before, check whether the distance to the blade is the same. See Figure 22. If the distances are not the same, make a careful note of the difference.
5. Lower the blade all the way down. Remove the blade guard and splitter and any loose items from the table top.
6. Turn the saw upside down (place a mat or blanket on the floor to protect the table surface).
7. Loosen the trunnion bolts (item #71 on page 25), and nudge the trunnion assembly according to the distance you noted.
8. Firmly tighten the trunnion screws.
9. Turn the saw right side up, and re-check the angle pointer setting, fence setting, etc. Make any needed adjustments.

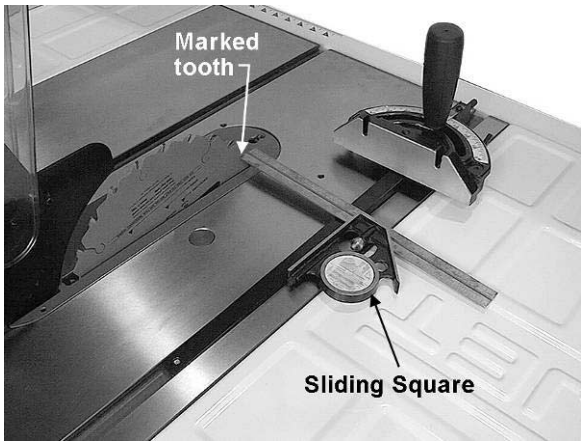


Figure 21

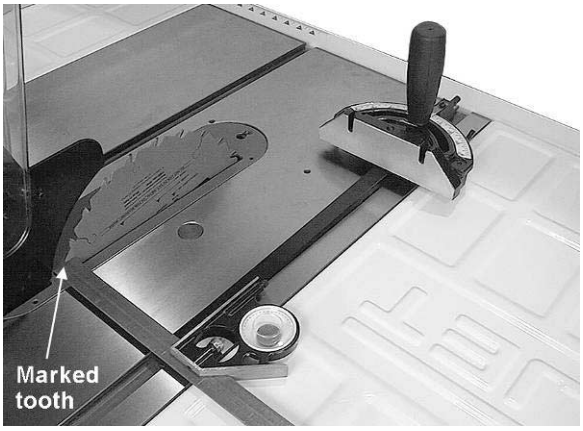


Figure 22

Operations

(NOTE: The following Figures may or may not show your specific saw, but the procedures are the same.)

Table Saws

Familiarize yourself with the location and operation of all controls and adjustments and the use of accessories such as the miter gauge and rip fence.

Kickbacks

Serious injury can result from kickbacks which occur when a work piece binds on the saw blade or binds between the saw blade and rip fence or other fixed object. This binding can cause the work piece to lift up and be thrown toward the operator.

Listed below are conditions, which can cause kickbacks:

- ❒ Confining the cutoff piece when crosscutting or ripping.
- ❒ Releasing the work piece before completing the operation or not pushing the work piece all the way past the saw blade.
- ❒ Not using the splitter when ripping or not maintaining alignment of the splitter with the saw blade.
- ❒ Using a dull saw blade.
- ❒ Not maintaining alignment of the rip fence so that it tends to angle toward rather than away from the saw blade front to back.
- ❒ Applying feed force when ripping to the cutoff (free) section of the work piece instead of the section between the saw blade and fence.
- ❒ Ripping wood that is twisted (not flat), or does not have a straight edge, or a twisted grain.

To minimize or prevent injury from kickbacks:

- ❒ Avoid conditions listed above.
- ❒ Wear a safety face shield, goggles, or glasses.
- ❒ Do not use the miter gauge and rip fence in the same operation unless provision is made by use of a facing board on the fence so as to allow the cutoff section of the workpiece to come free before the next cut is started (See Figure 31).
- ❒ As the machine receives use, the operation of the anti-kickback pawls should be checked periodically (Figure 23). If the pawls do not stop the reverse motion of a workpiece, resharpen all the points.
- ❒ Where possible, keep your face and body out of line with potential kickbacks including when starting or stopping the machine.

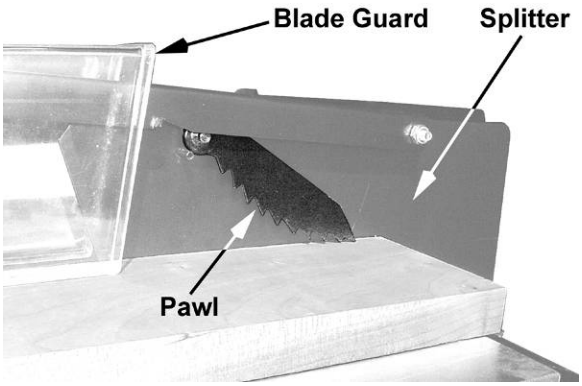


Figure 23

Dull, badly set, improper, or improperly filed cutting tools and cutting tools with gum or resin adhering to them can cause accidents. Never use a cracked saw blade. The use of a sharp, well maintained, and correct cutting tool for the operation will help to avoid injuries.

Support the work properly and hold it firmly against the gauge or fence. Use a push stick or push block when ripping short, narrow (6" width or less), or thin work. Use a push block or miter gauge holddown when dadoing or molding.

For increased safety in crosscutting, use an auxiliary wood facing (Figure 24) attached to the miter gauge using the holes provided in the gauge.

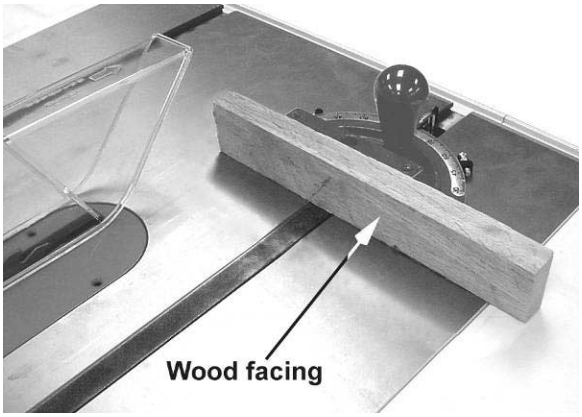


Figure 24

Never use the fence as a length stop when crosscutting. Do not hold or touch the free end or cutoff section of a workpiece. On through-sawing operations, the cutoff section must NOT be confined.

Always keep your hands out of the line of the saw blade and never reach back of the cutting blade with either hand to hold the workpiece.

Bevel ripping cuts should always be made with the fence on the right side of the saw blade so that the blade tilts away from the fence and minimizes the possibility of the work binding and the resulting kickback.

Rip Sawing

Ripping is where the work piece is fed with the grain into the saw blade using the fence as a guide and a positioning device to ensure the desired width of cut (Figure 25).

Figure 25

⚠CAUTION Before starting a ripping cut, be sure the fence is clamped securely and aligned properly.

- ❒ Never rip freehand or use the miter gauge in combination with the fence.
- ❒ Never rip workpieces shorter than the saw blade diameter.
- ❒ Never reach behind the blade with either hand to hold down or remove the cutoff piece with the saw blade rotating.

Always use the blade guard, splitter and anti-kickback pawls. Make sure the splitter is properly aligned. When wood is cut along the grain, the kerf tends to close and bind on the blade and kickbacks can occur.

Note: A caution decal is installed on the guard and splitter assembly warning of the hazard of misalignment.

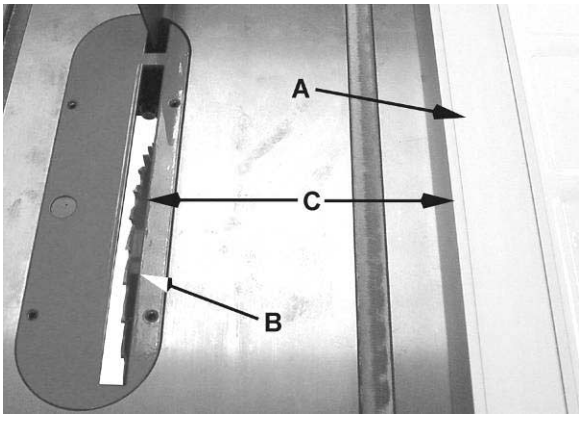


Figure 26

The *rip fence* (A, Fig. 26) should be set for the *width of the cut* (C, Fig. 26) by using the scale on the front rail, or by measuring the distance between the blade (B) and fence (A). Stand out of line with the saw blade and workpiece to avoid sawdust and splinters coming off the blade or a kickback, if one should occur.

If the work piece does not have a straight edge, nail an auxiliary straight edged board on it to provide one against the fence. To cut properly, the board must make good contact with the table. If it is warped, turn the hollow side down.

In ripping, use one hand to hold the board down against the fence or fixture, and the other to push it into the blade between the blade and the fence. If the workpiece is narrower than 6" or shorter than 12", use a push stick or push block to push it through between the fence and saw blade (Figure 27). Never push in a location such that the pushing hand is in line with the blade. Move the hand serving as a hold-down a safe distance from the blade as the cut nears completion. For very narrow ripping where a push stick cannot be used, use a push block or auxiliary fence. Always push the workpiece completely past the blade at the end of a cut to minimize the possibility of a kickback.

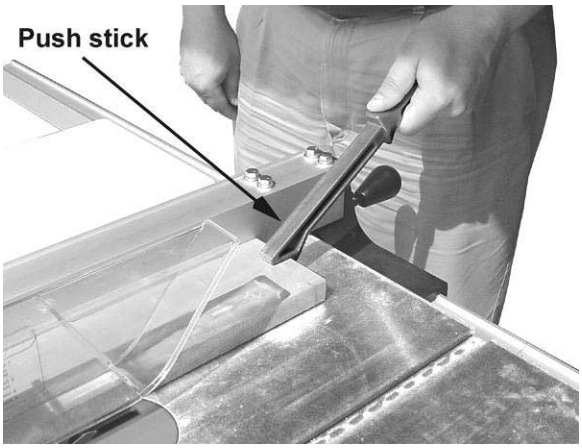


Figure 27

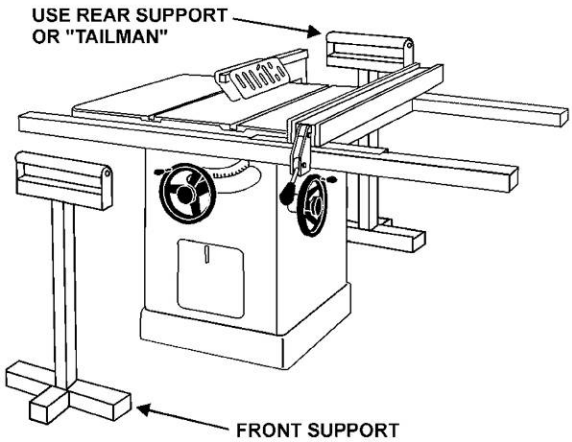


Figure 28

When ripping long boards, use a support at the front of the table, such as a roller stand, and a support or "tailman" at the rear as shown in Figure 28.

Never use the rip fence beyond the point where the carriage is flush with the end of the rails.

Have the blade extend about 1/8" above the top of the workpiece. Exposing the blade above this point can be hazardous.

Resawing

Resawing is a ripping operation in which thick boards are cut into thinner ones. Narrow boards up to 3" can be resawed in one pass. Wider boards up to 6" must be resawed in two passes.

In resawing wider boards, adjust the blade height so as to overlap the two cuts by 1/2" as shown in Figure 29. Too deep a first cut can result in binding and possible kickbacks on the second cut. Always use the same side of the board against the fence for both cuts.

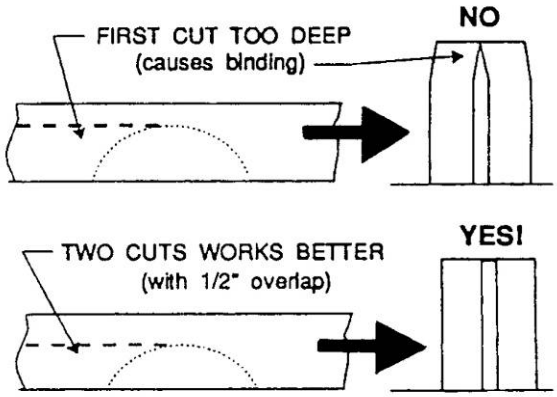


Figure 29

Crosscutting

Crosscutting is where the workpiece is fed cross grain into the saw blade using the miter gauge to support and position the workpiece (Figure 30).

Figure 30

Crosscutting should **never** be done freehand nor should the fence be used as an end stop unless an auxiliary block is clamped to the front of the blade area such that the cutoff piece comes free of the block before cutting starts (Figure 31).

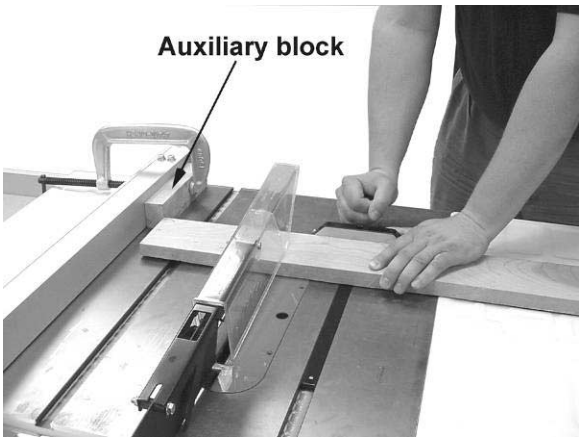


Figure 31

Length stops should not be used on the free end of the workpiece in the cutoff area.

Do **not** crosscut workpieces shorter than 6". Before starting a cut, be sure the miter gauge is securely clamped at the desired angle. Hold the workpiece firmly against the table and back against the miter gauge. **Always** use the saw guard and splitter and make sure the splitter is properly aligned.

For 90 degree crosscutting, most operators prefer to use the left-hand miter gauge slot. When using it in this position, hold the workpiece against the gauge with the left hand and use the right hand to advance the workpiece. When using the right hand slot for miter and compound crosscutting so that the blade tilts **away** from the gauge, the hand positions are reversed.

When using the miter gauge, the workpiece must be held firmly and advanced smoothly at a slow rate. If the workpiece is not held firmly, it can vibrate causing it to bind on the blade and dull the saw teeth.

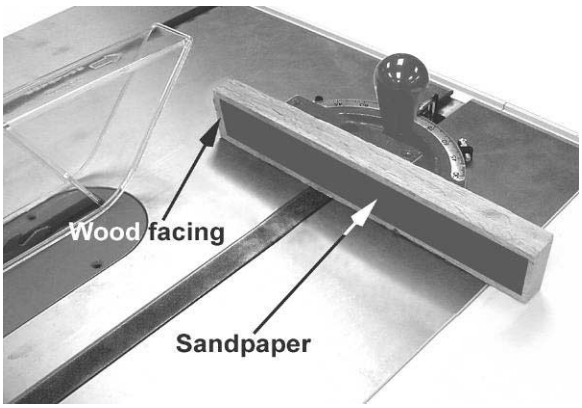


Figure 32

To improve the effectiveness of the miter gauge in crosscutting, some users mount an auxiliary wooden extension face (with a glued-on strip of sandpaper) to the miter gauge as shown in Figure 32.

Provide auxiliary support for any workpiece extending beyond the table top with a tendency to sag and lift up off the table.

Stop rods can be used in the holes provided in the miter gauge for repetitive work of equal length. Do not use a stop rod on the free end of a workpiece. It should be used on the side of the miter gauge opposite the saw blade.

Have the blade extend about 1/8" above the top of the workpiece. Exposing the blade above this point can be hazardous.

Bevel and Miter Operations

Bevel Cut – A bevel cut is a special type of operation where the saw blade is tilted at an angle less than 90 degrees to the table top (Figure 33). Operations are performed in the same manner as ripping or crosscutting except the fence or miter gauge should be used on the right-hand side of the saw blade to provide added safety in avoiding a binding action between the saw blade and the table top. When beveling with the miter gauge, the workpiece must be held firmly to prevent creeping.

Figure 33

Crosscut – Crosscuts made at an angle to the edge of the workpiece are called miters (Figure 34). Set the miter gauge at the required angle, lock the miter gauge, and make the cut the same as a normal crosscut except the workpiece must be held extra firmly to prevent creeping.

Note: When making compound miters (with blade tilted) use the miter gauge in the **right** hand slot to provide more hand clearance and safety.

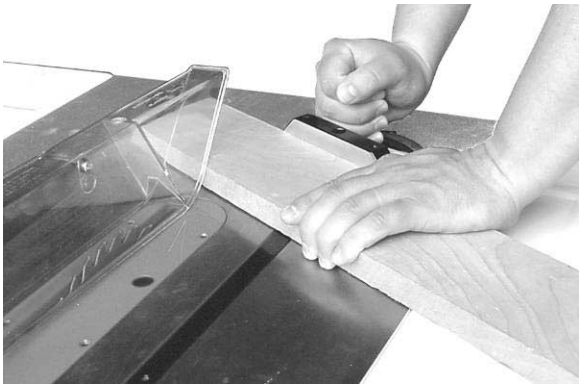


Figure 34

Have the blade extend only 1/8" above the top of the workpiece. Exposing the blade above this point can be hazardous.

Dado Cutting – Dadoing is cutting a wide groove into a workpiece or cutting a rabbet along the edge of a workpiece. A dado insert (optional accessory, not provided) shown in Figure 35, is necessary for this type of operation.

⚠CAUTION Do not use the standard table insert for dadoing operations.

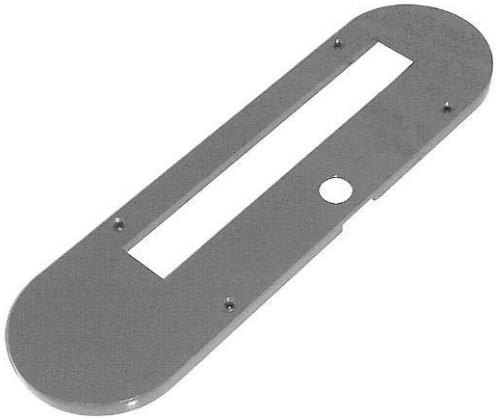


Figure 35

The process of cutting 1/8" to 13/16" grooves in workpieces is accomplished by the use of a stacked dado blade set or an adjustable type blade mounted on the saw arbor. By using various combinations of the stacked dado blades, or properly setting the dial on an adjustable blade, an accurate width dado can be made. This is very useful for shelving, making joints, tenoning, etc. The guard, splitter, and anti-kickback pawls supplied with the saw should be used for all cutting operations where they can be used. When performing operations where the guard can not be used, as in some dadoing operations, alternative safety precautions should be taken.

These include push sticks, feather boards, filler pieces, fixtures, jigs and any other appropriate device that can be utilized to keep operator's hands away from the blade. Upon completion of the operation requiring removal of the guard, the entire guard assembly must be placed back on the machine in its proper working order.

⚠CAUTION Never use a dado head in a tilted position. Never operate the saw without the blade guard, splitter and anti-kickback pawls for operations where they can be used.

Safety Devices

Feather Board

The feather board (Figure 36) should be made of straight grain hardwood approximately 1" thick and 4" to 8" wide depending on the size of the machine. The length is developed in accordance with intended use. Feather boards can be fastened to the table or rip fence by use of C-clamps. Alternatively, drilled and tapped holes in the table top allow the use of wing nuts and washers as a method of clamping. If this method of fastening is used, provide slots in the feather board for adjustment. (The illustration shows a method of attaching and use of the feather board as a vertical comb. The horizontal application is essentially the same except that the attachment is to the table top.)

Push Stick & Push Block

The use of a push block or push stick provides an added level of safety for the operator.

See the templates in Figures 38 and 39 for construction details, or purchase one from the JET *Woodworking Machinery and Accessories* catalog.

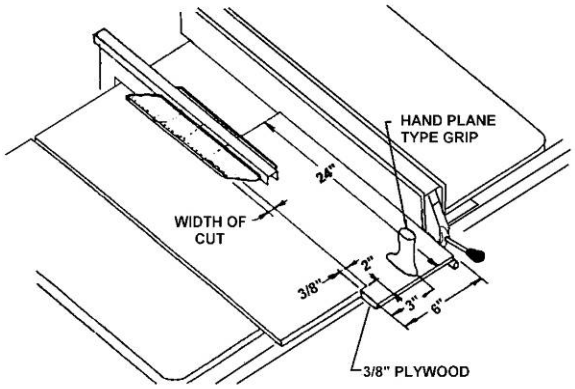


Figure 38 – Push Block Template

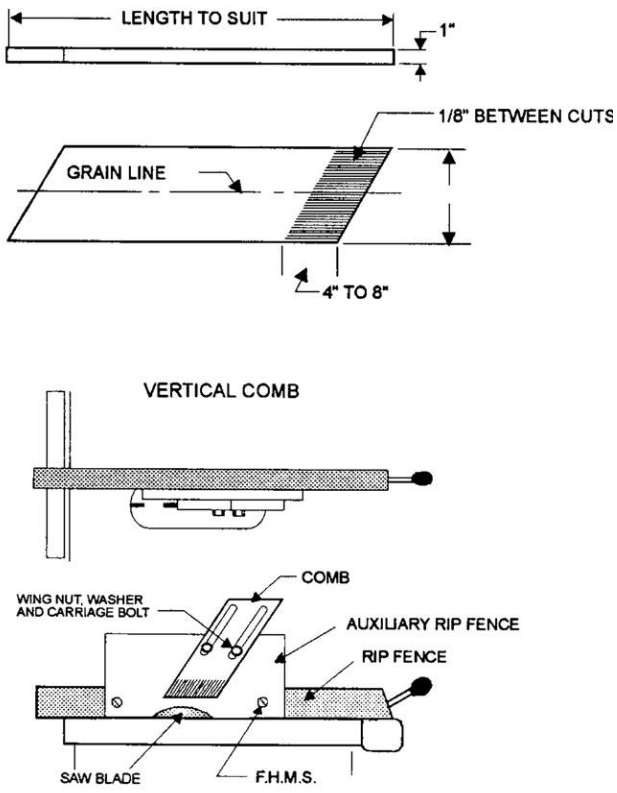


Figure 36

Filler Piece

A filler piece (Figure 37) is necessary for narrow ripping and permits the blade guard to remain on the machine. It also provides space for the safe use of a push stick.

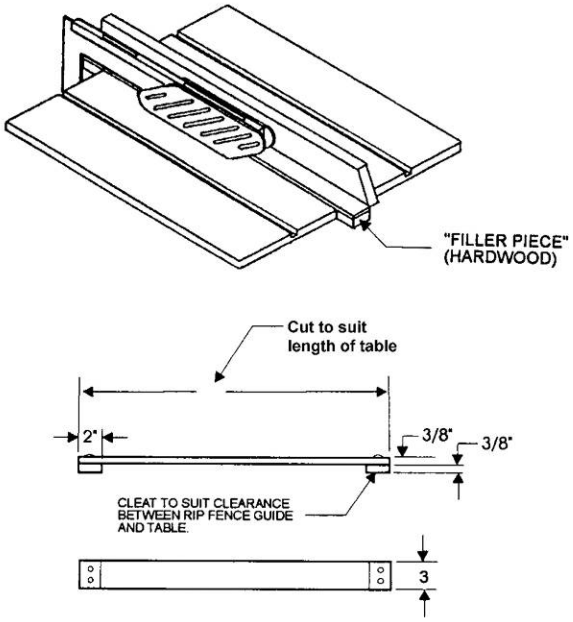
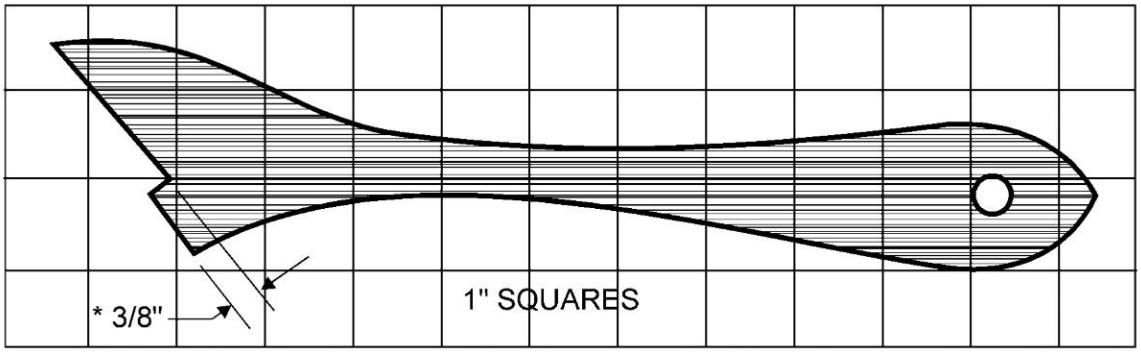


Figure 37 – Filler Piece



*** This measurement may vary depending upon thickness of workpiece.**

Figure 39 – Push Stick Template

Maintenance

⚠WARNING Always disconnect power to the machine before performing maintenance. Failure to do this may result in serious personal injury.

Cleaning

Clean the JPS-10TS according to the schedule below to ensure maximum performance.

Note—*The following maintenance schedule assumes the saw is being used every day.*

Daily:

- ❒ Wipe down the table surface and grooves with a rust preventive.
- ❒ Clean the pitch and resin from the saw blade.

Weekly:

- ❒ Clean the motor housing with compressed air.
- ❒ Wipe down the fence rails with a dry silicon lubricant.

Lubrication

Lubricate the areas indicated below every 12 months.

- ❒ Lubricate blade angling trunnions with 6 or 7 drops of light machine oil.
- ❒ Lubricate the blade height trunnion with 6 or 7 drops of light machine oil.
- ❒ Worm gears and threads should be lubricated with an automotive wheel bearing grease.

Check all adjustments after lubricating.

Miscellaneous

Always be aware of the condition of your machine. Routinely check the condition of the following items and repair or replace as necessary:

- ❒ Mounting bolts
- ❒ Power switch
- ❒ Saw blade
- ❒ Blade guard

Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible Cause	Correction
Motor will not start	Low voltage.	Check power line for proper voltage.
	Open circuit in motor or loose connection.	Inspect all lead connections on motor for loose or open connections.
Motor will not start: fuses or circuit breakers blow.	Short circuit in line cord or plug.	Inspect cord or plug for damaged insulation and shorted wires.
	Short circuit in motor or loose connections.	Inspect all connections on motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation.
	Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power line.	Install correct fuses or circuit breakers.
Motor overheats.	Motor overloaded.	Reduce load on motor.
	Air circulation through the motor restricted.	Clean motor fan with compressed air to restore normal air circulation.
Motor stalls resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit.	Short circuit in motor or loose connections.	Inspect connections on motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation.
	Low voltage.	Correct the low voltage conditions.
	Incorrect fuses of circuit breakers in power line.	Install correct fuses or circuit breakers.
	Motor overloaded.	Reduce load on motor.
Machine slows when operating.	Applying too much pressure to workpiece.	Feed workpiece more slowly.
	Belts loose.	Tighten belts.
Loud, repetitious noise coming from machine.	Pulley setscrews or keys are missing or loose.	Inspect keys and setscrews. Replace or tighten if necessary.
	Motor fan is hitting the cover.	Tighten fan or shim cover.
	V-belt is defective.	Replace V-belt.
Blade is not square with the miter slot or fence is not square to the blade.	Blade is warped.	Replace saw blade.
	Table top is not parallel to the blade.	Adjust table parallel to the blade.
	Fence is not parallel to the blade.	Adjust fence parallel to the blade.
Blade does not reach 90 degrees.	90 degree stop bolt is out of adjustment.	Adjust the 90 degree stop bolt.
	Pointer bracket is hitting before the blade reaches 90 degrees.	File down the right side of the pointer bracket until the blade can reach 90 degrees.

Parts

Replacement Parts

Replacement parts are listed on the following pages. To order parts or reach our service department, call 1-800-274-6848 Monday through Friday (see our website for business hours, www.waltermeier.com). Having the Model Number and Serial Number of your machine available when you call will allow us to serve you quickly and accurately.

Motor and Trunnion

Index No	Part No	Description	Size	Qty
1	VB-A31	Belt	A-31	1
2	JWTS10-102	Belt	125J	1
3	TS-2342102	Nylon Insert Lock Nut	M10-1.25P	1
4	TS-1550071	Flat Washer	M10	1
5	JWTS10-105	Pulley		1
6	JWTS10-106	Washer		1
7	BB-6202VV	Ball Bearing	6202-2NSE	2
8	JWTS10-108	Wave Washer	BWW-6202	1
9	JWTS10-109	Retaining Ring, External	STW-15	2
10	JPS10TS-110	Pulley		1
11	BB-6002VV	Ball Bearing	6002-2NSE	2
12	JWTS10-112	Retaining Ring, External	STW-17	1
13	JPS10TS-113	Shaft		1
14	JPS10TS-114	Bearing Arm		1
15	JPS10TS-115	Arbor		1
16	JWTS10-116	Key	5x5x8	1
17	TS-1541041	Nylon Insert Lock Nut	M10	1
18	TS-1550071	Flat Washer	M10	2
19	TS-1503091	Socket Head Cap Screw	M6x40	2
20	TS-1491031	Hex Cap Screw	M10x25	1
21	TS-2361101	Lock Washer	M10	1
22	JWTS10-122	Pin		1
23	JWTS10-123	Center Trunnion		1
24	JWTS10-124	Hex Flange Bolt	M6x40	1
25	JWTS10-125	Spring		1
26	TS-1550041	Flat Washer	M6	2
27	TS-1540041	Hex Nut	M6	2
28	TS-1541021	Nylon Insert Lock Nut	M6	4
29	JWTS10-129	Plate		2
	TS-2210801	Hex Cap Screw	M10x80	1
31	JWTS10-131	Blade	10”x5/8”x28T	1
32	JWTS10-132	Flange		1
33	JWTS10-133	Arbor Nut	5/8”-12	1
34	LM000629	JET Label		1
35	TS-1522011	Set Screw	M5x6	2
36	JPS10TS-136	Fixing Ring		1
37	JPS10TS-137	Spring Pin	Ø4x10	1
38	JWTS10-138	E-Clip	ETW-8	1
39	JPS10TS-139	Bolt		1
40	JWTS10-140	Handle		1
41	JWTS10-141	Spring		1
42	JWTS10-142	Lock Washer		1
43	JWTS10-143	Guide Shaft		1
44	JPS10-144	Knob		1
	JPS10TS-FHA	Front Hand Wheel Assembly (#45 thru #48)		1
45	JWTS10-145	Handle Cap		2
46	JWTS10-146	Handle		2
47	JWTS10-147	Shaft		2
48	JPS10TS-148	Hand Wheel		1
49	JPS10TS-149	Bushing		1
50	TS-1502021	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x10	2
51	JWTS10-151	Plate		1
52	JWTS10-152	E-Clip	ETW-12	2
53	JPS10TS-153	Shaft		1
54	JWTS10-154	O-Ring	P12	2

Motor and Trunnion

Index No	Part No	Description	Size	Qty
55	JWTS10-155	Wave Washer	WW-16	1
56	LM000636	Warning Label		1
57	JPS10TS-157	Angle Scale		1
58	TS-1541011	Nylon Insert Lock Nut	M5	2
59	JWTS10-159	Collar		1
60	JPS10TS-160	Support Bracket		1
61	TS-2284082	Pan Head Screw	M4x8	1
62	JPS10TS-162	Pointer		1
63	JPS10TS-163	Bracket		1
64	TS-1550031	Flat Washer	M5	2
65	TS-1533032	Pan Head Screw	M5x10	4
66	990805	Self Tapping Screw	M4x10	4
67	JPS10TS-167	Shaft		1
	JPS10TS-SHA	Side Hand Wheel Assembly (#68, #45 thru #47)		1
68	JPS10TS-168	Hand Wheel		1
69	TS-1551031	Lock Washer	M5	1
70	TS-1502031	Socket Head Cap Screw	M5x12	2
71	TS-1490041	Hex Cap Screw	M8x25	6
72	JWTS10-172	External Tooth Lock Washer	M8	6
73	JPS10TS-173	Front & Rear Trunnion		2
74	JPS10TS-174	Motor	1-3/4HP, 1Ph, 115/230V	1
	JWTS10-174MF	Motor Fan (not shown)		1
	JWTS10-174MFC	Motor Fan Cover (not shown)		1
	JWTS10-174CS	Centrifugal Switch (not shown)		1
	JWTS10-174SCC	Starting Capacitor Cover (not shown)		1
	JWTS10-174RCC	Running Capacitor Cover (not shown)		1
	JWTS10-174SC	Starting Capacitor (not shown)	200MFD, 250VAC	1
	JWTS10-174RC	Running Capacitor (not shown)	30uF, 350VAC	1
	JPS10TS-174JB	Junction Box (not shown)		1
	JPS10TS-174JBC	Junction Box Cover (not shown)		1
	JPS10TS-174OL	Over Load		1
75	JPS10TS-175	Pulley		1
76	TS-1523041	Set Screw	M6x12	2
77	JPS10TS-177	Key	5x5x30	1
78	JWTS10-178	Motor Wire		1
79	JBOS5-106	Box Wrench	#10-#12	1
80	JWTS10-180	Blade Locking Wrench		1
81	JPS10TS-181	Motor Cord Clamp		2
82	JPS10TS-182	Turning Ball		1
83	TS-1521011	Set Screw	M4x4	2
84	JPS10TS-184	Stop Collar		1
85	JPS10TS-185	Key	5x5x18	1
86	TS-1532042	Pan Head Screw	M4x12	2
87	TS-1540021	Hex Nut	M4	2
	JPS10TS-HP	Hardware Package (not shown)		

Motor and Trunnion

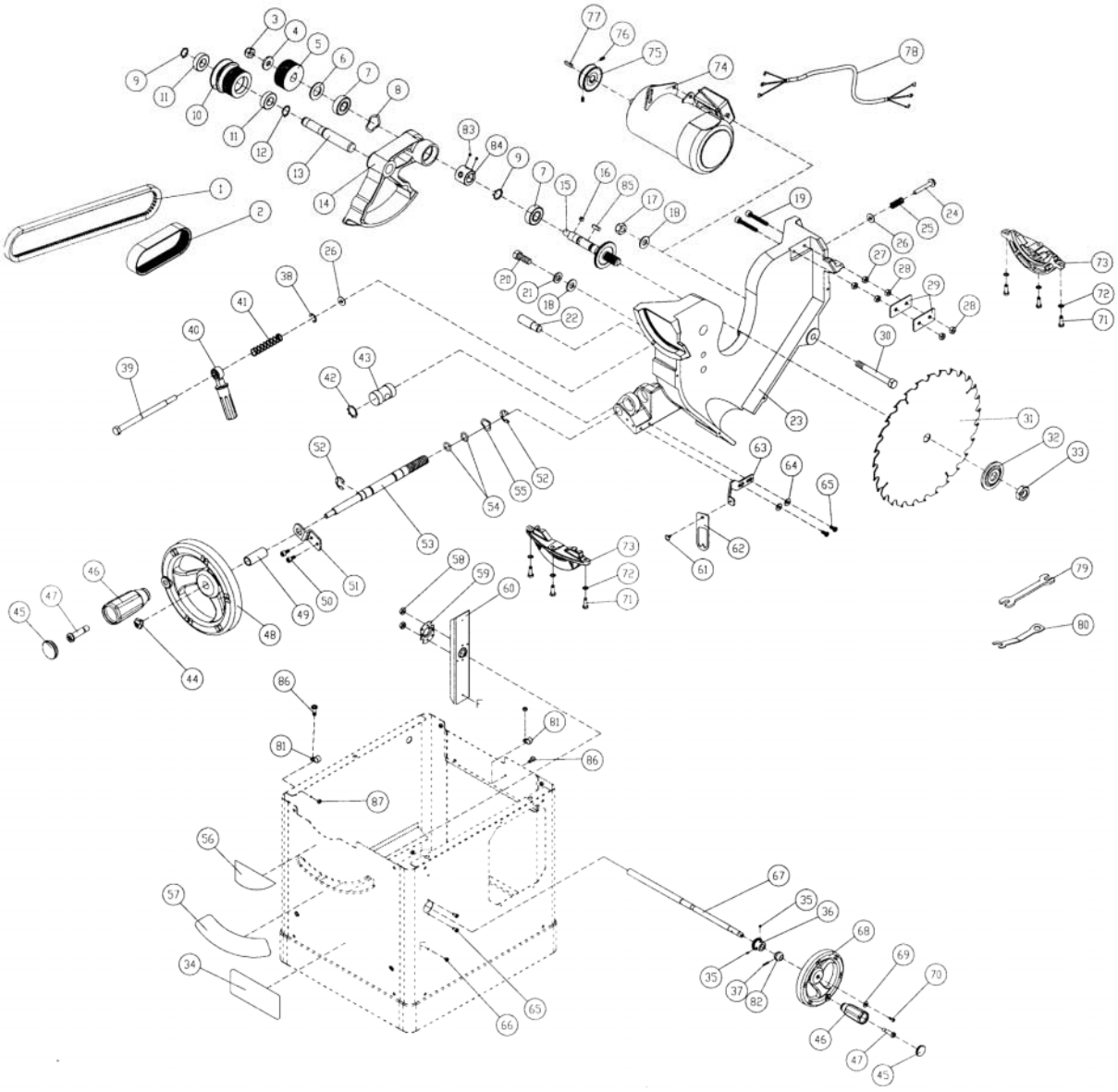
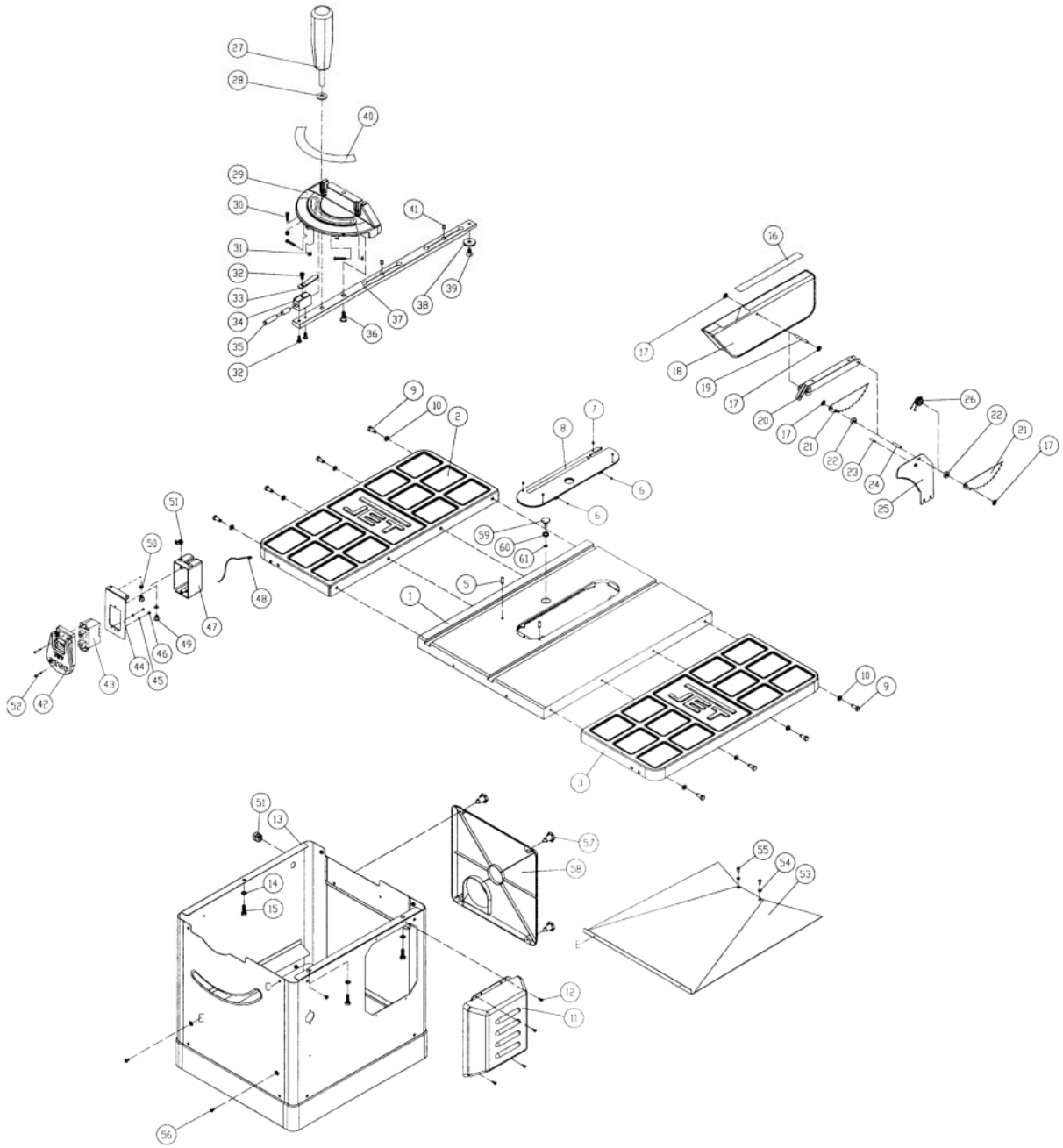


Table and Cabinet

Index No	Part No	Description	Size	Qty
1	JPS10TS-301	Table		1
2	JPS10TS-302	Left Steel Extension Wing		1
3	JPS10TS-303	Right Steel Extension Wing		1
5	TS-1524051	Set Screw	M8x20	2
	JPS10TS-TIA	Table Insert Assembly (#6 thru #8)		1
6	JPS10TS-306	Ball Plunger		2
7	TS-1522011	Set Screw	M5x5	4
8	JPS10TS-308	Table Insert		1
9	TS-1490031	Hex Cap Screw	M8x20	8
10	TS-2361081	Lock Washer	M8	8
11	JPS10TS-311	Cover		1
12	TS-1532032	Pan Head Screw	M4x10	4
13	JPS10TS-313	Cabinet		1
14	JWTS10-172	External Tooth Lock Washer	M8	3
15	TS-1490021	Hex Cap Screw	M8x16	3
	JWTS10-BG	Blade Guard Assembly (#16 thru #26)		1
16	JWTS10-316	Warning Label		1
17	JWTS10-317	Push Nut		4
18	JWTS10-318	Blade Guard		1
19	JWTS10-319	Pin		1
20	JWTS10-320	Support Arm		1
21	JWTS10-321	Anti-Kickback Pawl		2
22	JWTS10-322	Bushing		2
23	JWTS10-323	Spring Pin	Ø4x20	1
24	JWTS10-324	Pin		1
25	JWTS10-325	Splitter		1
26	JWTS10-326	Spring		1
	JPS10TS-MG	Miter Gauge Assembly (#27 thru #41)		1
27	JPS10TS-327	Handle		1
28	TS-0680041	Flat Washer	3/8”	1
29	JWTS10-329	Miter Gauge Body		1
30	TS-2284202	Pan Head Screw	M4x20	3
31	TS-1540021	Hex Nut	M4	3
32	TS-1533032	Pan Head Screw	M5x10	1
33	JWTS10-333	Pointer		1
34	JWTS10-334	Bracket		1
35	JWTS10-335	Stop Pin		1
36	JWTS10-336	Screw		1
37	JPS10TS-337	Miter Bar		1
38	JWTS10-338	Guide Washer		1
39	JWTS10-339	Flat Head Screw	M6x8	1
40	JPS10TS-340	Scale		1
41	TS-0270011	Set Screw	5/16”-18x1/4”	2
42	JPS10TS-342	STOP Switch Face Plate		1
43	JPS10TS-343	Main Switch		1
44	JPS10TS-344	Switch Plate		1
45	JPS10TS-345	External Tooth Lock Washer	M4	2
46	TS-2171012	Pan Head Screw	M4x6	2
47	JPS10TS-347	Switch Box		1
48	JPS10TS-348	Power Cord		1
49	TS-1490011	Hex Cap Screw	M8x10	2
50	TS-1550061	Flat Washer	M8	2
51	JPS10TS-351	Strain Relief		3
52	TS-2284302	Pan Head Screw	M4x30	2
53	JPS10TS-353	Dust Chute Plate		1
54	TS-1550031	Flat Washer	M5	2
55	TS-1533032	Pan Head Screw	M5x10	2

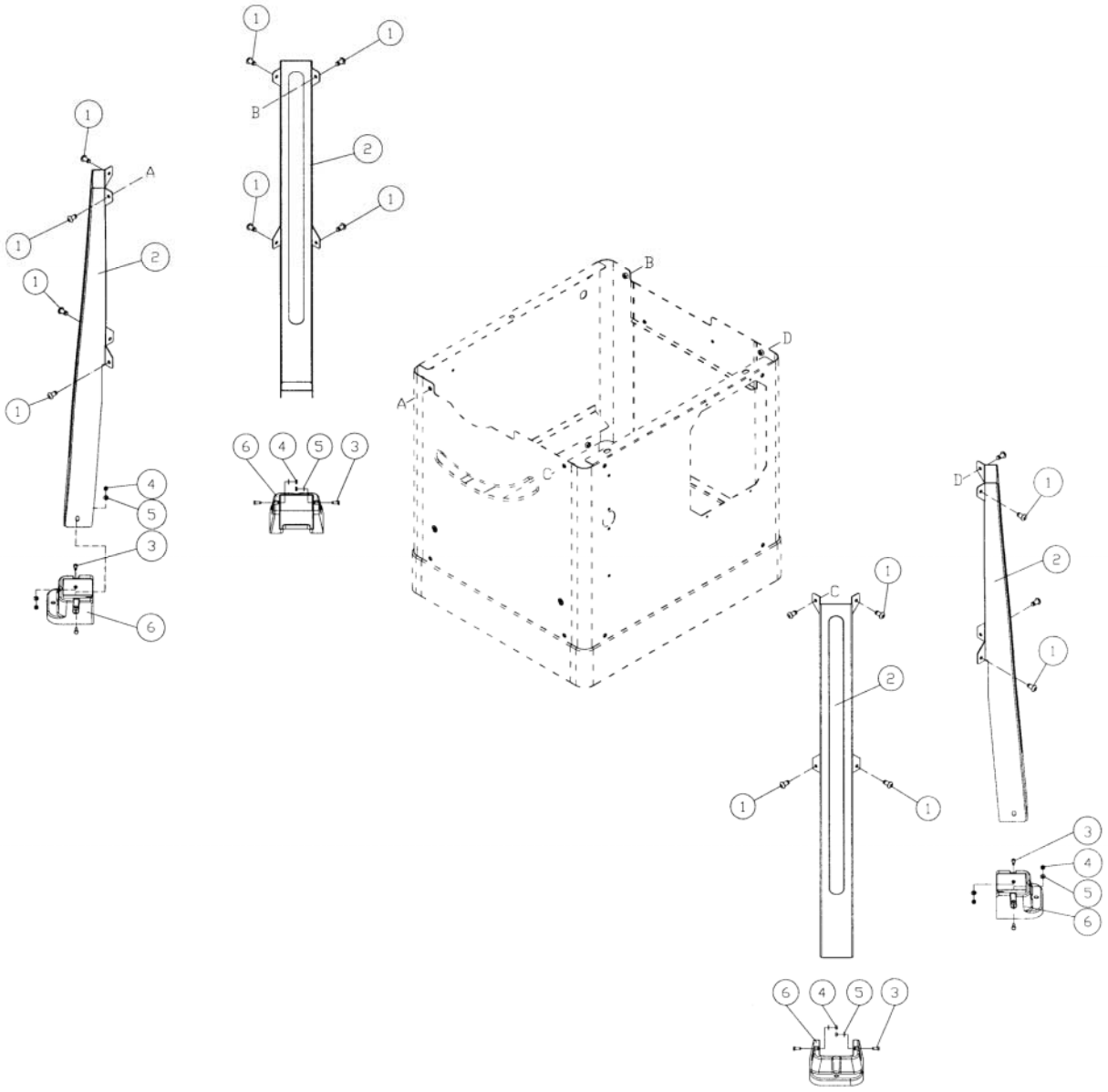
Table and Cabinet

Index No	Part No	Description	Size	Qty
56	TS-1533042	Pan Head Screw	M5x12	2
57	JPS10TS-357	Lock Knob		4
58	JPS10TS-358	Dust Chute Cover		1
59	JPS10TS-359	Lock Plunger		1
60	JPS10TS-360	Spring		1
61	JPS10TS-361	E-Clip	ETW-7	1



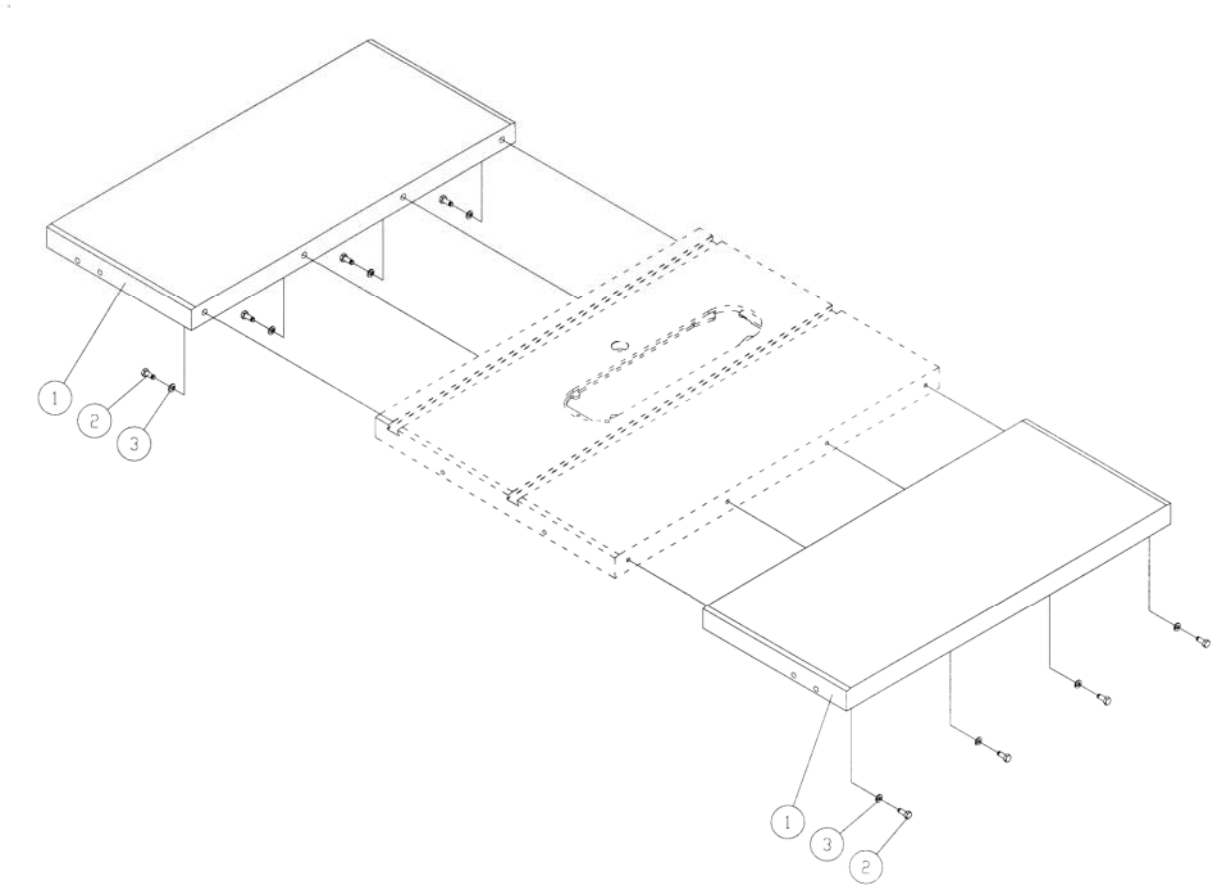
Stand Assembly

Index No	Part No	Description	Size	Qty
1	TS-2246122	Button Head Socket Screw	M6x12	16
2	JPS10TS-402	Leg		4
3	TS-1482031	Hex Cap Screw	M6x16	8
4	TS-1540041	Hex Nut	M6	8
5	TS-1550041	Flat Washer	M6	8
6	JPS10TS-406	Foot		4
	JPS10TS-SHP	Stand Hardware Package (not shown)		



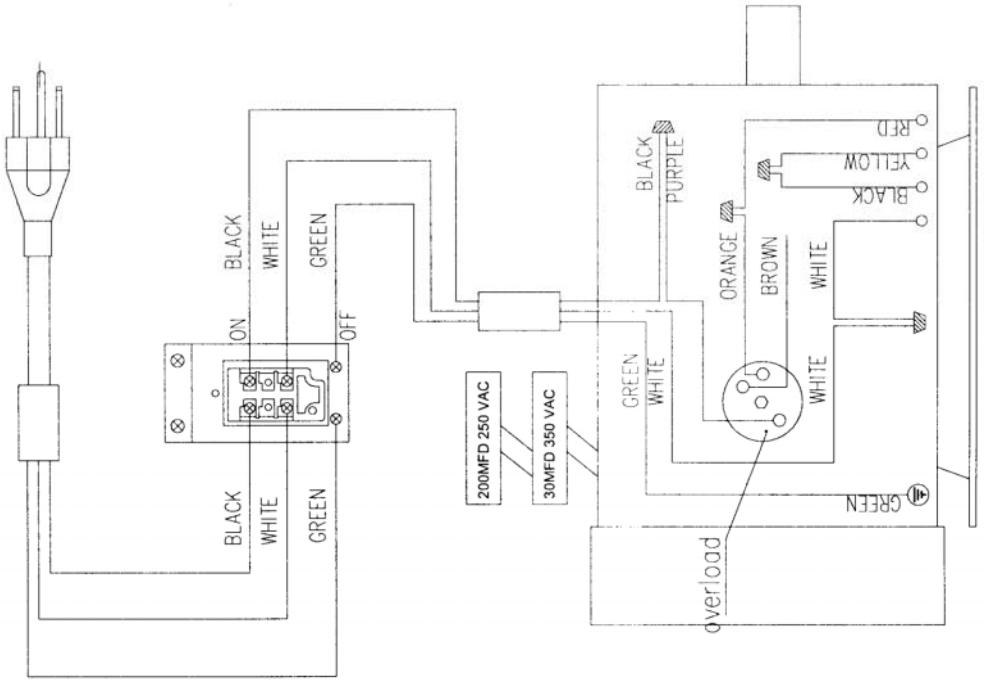
Cast Iron Wings

Index No.	Part No.	Description	Size	Qty
1	JPS10TS-501	Cast Iron Wing		2
2	TS-1490031	Hex Cap Screw	M8x20	8
3	TS-2361081	Lock Washer	M8	8



Electrical Connections

230V



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